

## "PRZEMYSŁ" SOUNDS LIKE "PZHEM-ISL."

The correct pronunciation of Przemyśl, the name of the Galician fortress which the Russians have just taken, became yesterday one of the most disputed issues which the European war has produced.

According to the Standard Dictionary, its Polish pronunciation is "Przemysł," with the accent on the "em," and with the "p" and the "t" barely sounded.

Others who claim an acquaintance with the language of Galicia call it "Przem-sł," with stress on "em," "shem-sł," with the accent on the first syllable, or "shay-meezsl," with the "meez" accented. Another "official" pronunciation of the name, as given by a man who was born in the town, calls it Shem-sł, with accent on the first syllable and the last almost silent.

The Carpathians nothing but surrender was possible.

The fortress was valuable only to the Austrians so long as it prevented the Russians from crossing the San. Once they had crossed both banks it ceased to have any importance, yet the Austrians were anxious to hold it as a vain effort to relieve the city. The attempt they made in December to cross the Carpathians and descend into the Galician plain, and the Russian counter-attack which followed, both had this object in view. In both attempts the garrison cooperated in the movement.

At the beginning the garrison was from 6,000 to 8,000 strong, but it lost heavily in the last days of December and even more severely in the last few days of January. It is now estimated to be fewer than 2,000 men, a large number of whom are unfit to work because of disease and exhaustion.

### Fired 2,000 Shots a Day.

Following the battle of the 15th there were violent discharges of shells on the 20th, but very little damage was done. During a part of the time the fortress was being shelled by 2,000 shells a day, coming only ten daily casualties. Three fire balloons were sent up on Sunday, carrying staff officers, who were endeavoring to get away with documents of a military value which they did not wish to have fall into the hands of the enemy. Luckily for the Russians the wind changed and instead of carrying all the balloons down to Russian territory, where their passengers and their documents would have become prisoners.

The fall of the fortress will release a large Russian force for use elsewhere. It will be exceedingly useful at this time.

The situation at Przemyśl during the siege was most deplorable. A despatch from Lemberg says that the Polish soldiers taken at the fall state that for a long time they lived on bread doled out by the Austrians. The bread was made of all sorts of refuse and was so bad that all had been slaughtered long before and even all horses were killed for food. Not a horse was to be seen in the streets of the city except the chargers of the highest officers.

Disease was rampant, they say. The food which the soldiers were compelled to eat caused typhoid fever, dysentery, typhoid fever and other illnesses. The soldiers were made and the ammunition tried off in the hope of ending the intolerable situation.

The fall of Przemyśl is regarded as the most important incident of the eastern campaign. A high official of the War Office is reported to have said that it was the real point of the war. Its effect upon the morale of the Austrian troops will be intense because they had been taught to believe the fortress impregnable. The surrender opens the road to Cracow, and if the Bulgarian General von Dimitrieff throws 100,000 trained soldiers on the Austrians, the world will see the dual monarchy.

Whether that is to be the case or not, it is known that the Russians will have 100,000 more men to throw anywhere they may desire against the enemy. The men are all highly trained and have fought in the winter campaign in the field. In addition their general, although a foreigner, has the prestige of two wars behind him. The Bulgarian General von Dimitrieff, where he was nicknamed Napoleon.

He may lead his forces north into Poland, where the Germans are trying to drive toward the Baltic. He may also reach the Bzura or the Pilzha River region, where the forces are daily engaged in artillery duels. The general himself, however, is that he will proceed toward Cracow.

### WAS NEAR STARVATION.

Garrison Had Little Food Left, Says Vienna Report.

VIENNA, March 22.—The following official communication was issued here to-night:

After six months' investment Przemyśl has been taken. The commandant had received an order to leave the fortress to the Russians. In these days because of the movement of the battle, the greatest economy in the food rations, resistance could be maintained for three days only.

It proved to be difficult to effect the timely destruction of the fortress, together with its guns and ammunition, as well as the outer fortifications.

The capitulation of the fortress, with which possibility the higher command had reckoned for a long time past, had no influence upon the general situation.

When in the middle of the week provisions were running short, Gen. von Kusmerek, commander of the garrison, decided on a last attack. On the 19th, early in the morning, his troops started across the line of forts and withstood to the utmost in a seven-hour battle strong Russian forces.

Numerical superiority finally forced the Austrians to retreat behind the line of forts. The following nights the Russians attacked Przemyśl from several sides, but the attacks broke down in the face of the fire of the heroic defenders.

Not less praise is due to the self-sacrificing perseverance and the last fight of the garrison than to their bravery in the storming of the fortress and the fighting on previous occasions. This recognition the enemy himself will not refuse to the heroic defenders.

The fall of the fortress, with which the higher command reckoned for a long time, has no influence on the situation in general.

### CAPTOR A BULGARIAN.

HERO OF THREE WARS.

Gen. Dimitrieff Offered Sword to Czar in August.

Radio Dimitrieff, a Bulgarian and hero of the Balkan war, was the man to whom the Austrian commander of Przemyśl tendered his sword in capitulation.

## AUSTRIA'S DEFENCES IN THE TRENTINO



Austria's elaborate system of defenses against the advance of an Italian invasion through the Tyrol is shown in the accompanying map. New forts have been constructed at every pass through the giant mountain chains which form a natural barrier between the Tyrol and the Italian frontiers. The principal of these fortifications, the position and number of which is marked on the map, are the following: The Sella Pass, in the extreme northwest; the Tonale Pass, the forts guarding the Rondo Depression; the forts at the head of Lake Garda and the Lavarone Plateau, east of Trento; the capital of the district, Trento itself, a detailed description of these defenses was printed in THE SUN yesterday.

Not depending on the privileged strategic position of the district, set in the heart of the Eastern Alps, bounded by towering mountain chains covered with eternal snow, through which a few passes offer the only means of access, Austria has spared no expense, has stopped at no sacrifice to consolidate and increase its military value.

For this reason Italian strategists are of the opinion that in case Italy goes to war the opening move will have to be made over the eastern frontier, north of Venice. They believe that owing to the scarcity of railroad communication between the Tyrol and the heart of the dual monarchy, the Austrians will be unable to attempt an invasion of Lombardy through the "Trentino salient," and that Italy will not be called upon to do more in the eastern zone, but in the west, where the Italian fleet, which would attack Trieste, Pola and Fiume.

## PRZEMYSŁ FORTS HELD MORE THAN SIX MONTHS

Russians Began Attack Soon After War Started—Austrians Called Defences the "Inland Gibraltar" and Believed Them Impregnable.

The fall of Przemyśl leaves Cracow virtually the only Austrian base in Galicia and it releases about 100,000 Russian soldiers for the investment and siege of that ancient capital.

The siege of Przemyśl began on September 10, 1914, and continued until yesterday morning, just six months and thirteen days. It was regarded as the most picturesque incident of the modern mathematical war—for there was the ancient siege, the sort of the garrison, the charge of the besiegers, the reports of starvation and the denials, the demands for surrender and the defiance, the aeroplane mail route to and from the city, the wireless messages sent flying from the fortress and, with all the slow, inexorable closing in of the forces of the "Inland Gibraltar."

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## RUSSIANS CAPTURE GERMAN VILLAGE

Czar's Troops Take Lanczarzen, in East Prussia, With Many Prisoners.

### GAIN IN CARPATHIANS

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Petrograd, March 22.—The Russians have again crossed the East Prussian line from Poland capturing the town of Lanczarzen, which is just over the line of East Prussia. The fighting has been intermittent nearly everywhere in the eastern zone, but in North Poland there has been no change. The statement is as follows:

From the Niemen to the Vistula and on the left bank of the Vistula the Russians have advanced from Lanczarzen in East Prussia after a fight, capturing some prisoners, quantities of war and engineering stores.

In the Carpathians stubborn fighting is proceeding on the roads toward Orzava and Zaborze, near Lopuszka Pass, and on the left bank of the upper San. The Russians have advanced successfully during the last twenty-four hours. They have captured 2,500 men, fifty officers and four machine guns in the direction of Munkacs.

### ACTIVE IN CARPATHIANS.

Position of Germans and Austrians Critical—Big Move Impending.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. London, March 22.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times sends word that information from Russian and neutral sources indicates that the position of the Austrians and German forces in the Carpathians is most critical. The reinforcements sent to Gien, Brusiloff and Dimitrieff are bound to exert an enormous influence in the campaign there.

### CANADIAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Princess "Pat's" Regiment Almost Without Officers.

Ottawa, March 22.—A casualty list issued today brings the losses of the Canadians in France in killed, wounded and missing up to 375. Of this number 192 have been killed in action. Most of the casualties occurred at Neuve Chapelle and St. Eloi.

Practically every officer of Princess Patricia's light infantry regiment has been put out of action.

Word has been received that Col. Francis Douglas Parquhar, D. S. O., commander of that regiment, has been killed in action. The message received from the front reads: "Col. Parquhar, dead. Three killed, twenty wounded. Parquhar's son, Lieut. Mason, name appears in the official list of casualties to-day. In that two officers and eight privates are given as killed in action while the deaths of others from different causes are recorded."

Col. Parquhar was formerly military secretary to the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada. He won the D. S. O. in South Africa while serving with the Connaught Rangers. Lady Parquhar is now in London.

## Frenchmen Here Called Traitors

Consul-General at New Orleans Attacks Reservists Who Didn't Respond.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The stigma of traitor and coward has been applied to 6,000 Frenchmen and American born sons of Frenchmen in Louisiana who failed to respond to France's call to the colors in the present war.

In a statement given to the Times to-night, Gabriel Perrand, French Consul-General at New Orleans, declared that the residents in the United States who are subject to military duty in France and who have refused to respond to France's mobilization orders are not only traitors and cowards, but so void of honor that they should be denied the right of citizenship in the United States or other foreign countries.

Mr. Perrand stated that he had demanded officially that three of the largest and most influential French societies in the city, the New Orleans Athletic Club, the French Club and the French Society, should be asked to perform their duty to France in the present war.

As Consul-General of France, Mr. Perrand has occupied the position of honorary president of these three French societies in New Orleans.

He has also been president of the Société Française de Bienfaisance et d'Assistance Mutuelle de la Nouvelle-Orléans, which has been organized for the relief of the expatriated French who refused to go to war. Mr. Perrand has several relations with the society and has made it his duty to see that its members would not be welcome in the consulate.

"Thank you very much for the good word," the people in our village were saying, "for they had nothing to eat, but now that you have sent over to our country a big provision of wheat flour, they can live—thanks to the Americans."

"Best love and welcome," her twin brother, E. Despecher, added, "I am in with my sister in thanking you for it, it is a jolly good bread, enough to satisfy any schoolboy's hunger."

Here is what the President said in reply:

"My DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS: Your letter touched me very deeply and I thank you for it. I am glad that it makes me very happy to think that my generous Americans have done to relieve the hunger and distress in your country has brought you the help you needed at a critical and little-known time in the midst of these terrible days of war."

"I hope you will grow up to be strong and to be able to do all that you have to do in the days of peace that are coming. It would be a great pleasure to me some day I might see you both when those happy times have come. Your sincere friend,"

"WOODROW WILSON."

WILSON TO BELGIAN TWINS.

Sends a Letter Thanking Them for Praising U. S. Generosity.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A letter in President Wilson's own handwriting was given yesterday by Carter Verrill, a little boy and his twin sister in Brussels, Belgium, who had sent him a letter of thanks for the food which had reached them from America. President Wilson, 61 years old, wrote this to the President.

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## FRENCH WALK BACK LORETTE TRENCHES

Nearly All Ground Lost Is Regained After Two Days Fighting.

### RHEIMS AGAIN SHELLED

### MUCH PROPERTY LOOTED

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, March 22.—The operations on the western front continue on a relatively unimportant scale. The only fighting of importance today has been at Notre Dame de Lorette, north of Arras, where the French now hold all the trenches which have been in dispute since Saturday, with the exception of one small section, only a little more than ten yards long, which remains in the hands of the Germans.

The Germans are displaying considerable activity around Les Eparges and on the left bank of the Vesle. They were unable to win back any of the ground lost in previous days. The night communiqué telling of the events follows:

We hold on the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette all the trenches which have been disputed during the last two days with the exception of a section ten metres long, which remains in the hands of the Germans.

At Les Eparges the enemy delivered five successive counter attacks in an effort to recover the part of the plateau which was completely checked.

We have progressed north of Baudouville.

The afternoon communiqué gave further details of the fighting at Notre Dame de Lorette, indicating the changing nature of the engagement there. It also told of a further bombardment of Rheims and of the seizure of a mine and of the Argonne, near Bagelle. The statement follows:

To the north of Arras, at Notre Dame de Lorette, a German counter attack on Saturday evening was repulsed. We recaptured them yesterday.

At La Bassée, northeast of Albert, mine warfare continues. After having blown up one of the enemy's galleries, we occupied the greater part of the pit formed.

During Sunday Rheims received about fifty shells.

In the Argonne we inflicted two serious reverses on the enemy. Near Bagelle we blew up three mines, and two companies of our troops stormed a German trench in which despite strong counter attacks, five hundred yards from there the enemy, having lost their trenches, rushed to attack on a front of about 250 yards. After some very hot hand to hand fighting our assault troops, backed by reinforcements, our artillery caught them under its fire as they were falling back, inflicting very heavy losses on them.

## AVIATORS IN BATTLE.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, March 22.—The War Office issued to-night the following official statement: "The operations in which the aviators were engaged and compelled to return to their own lines."

Near La Bassée two of the enemy's aviators were shot down and killed. One of the aviators was killed by a machine gun and the other by a battery of the Aisne was shot down by an enemy aviator, but he was put to flight by two of our aviators.

Several aviators were shot down by our aviators on the railway station at Bazincourt and also on the enemy's batteries at Brimont and Vailly.

In the Aisne, a machine gun was captured by our aviators on the railway station at Bazincourt and also on the enemy's batteries at Brimont and Vailly.

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## GERMANS REGAIN BALTIC SEA PORT

Berlin Announces That Russians Were Driven From Memel, East Prussia.

### SEVEN HOURS ARTILLERY DUEL ON MARCH 18 DESCRIBED BY GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.

Berlin, via London, March 22.—A correspondent of the Wolff Bureau in Constantinople, who witnessed the attack on the Dardanelles on March 18, in which three of the Allies' battleships were sunk, has telegraphed an account of the affair, the feature of which is the assertion that not a single shore battery was silenced, although the Allies fired more than 2,000 shells.

The correspondent says that the efforts of the Allies to force the strait reached a climax on March 18 in an artillery duel which lasted for seven hours. The entire atmosphere around the strait was suffused by clouds of smoke from exploding shells and quantities of earth thrown into the air.

The Allies entered the strait at 11:30 in the morning, the account says, and opened fire on the town of Chanak. Four French and five British warships took part in this engagement, which reached its climax at 1:30 P. M., when the ships shifted their fire to Fort Hamidieh and the adjacent positions.

At times during this phase of the fighting the forts were entirely hidden from sight by the clouds of smoke. At 2 o'clock the warships changed their tactics and concentrated their fire upon individual batteries but evidently found difficulty in getting the range. Many of their shells fell short, or else went over the forts and exploded in the town.

The bombardment was at its hottest at 3:15 P. M., when the French battleship Bouvet was seen to be sinking by the stern. A moment later her bows swung clear of the water and she went down. A great cheer from the Turkish soldiers greeted this sight. Torpedo boats and other craft hurried to the scene, but they saved only a few men. The Bouvet struck a mine and was, besides, badly damaged by shell fire above the water line. One projectile struck her forward deck and another shore a mast away. When she went down she was trying to reach the entrance to the strait, but even then the Turkish bombardment was at its hottest.

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